# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE-ESCAPED FROM SING SING FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-HUMPTY DUMPTY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM - PROPICAL PISHES. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-CHINES OF NGRMANDY. BOWERY THEATRE-PINK DOMINOES. NIBLO'S GARDEN-GASCON. PARK THEATRE-AIMER GRAND OPERA HOUSE-A CHLEBRATED CASE STANDARD THEATRE-OUR NEW FRITZ, SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-PATRIZIO. TONY PASTOR'S -VARIETY EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIERY. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-ANNUAL EXHIBITION. CHICKERING HALL-READINGS AND CONCERT

## TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be warm, with gradually increasing cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was dull but steady. Gold was quoted all day at 1003, Government bonds were strong, States steady and railroads firm. Money on call was easy at 2 a 3 per cent.

THE NATIONAL PARTY has taken the field in THE POLARISCOPE seems to be the bell punch

of the sugar men. A COLORED MAN, for the first time in the his-

tory of our city State courts, took his seat in the jury box yesterday. THE PROPOSITION submitted in the Board of

Education to consolidate the white and colored schools is not likely to meet with much favor. THE RACING SEASON in this section was opened yesterday on the Pimlico track at Baltimore.

There was a large attendance and some excel-RUSSIA IS THINKING of trying the virtue of

Yankee guns on British commerce. Negotiations for heavy ordnance have been opened with a Boston firm. CREDITORS will not be comforted by the de-

pision in one of the courts vesterday that under the Revised Statutes trust estates are not sub-THE GRAND JURY has begun its investigation

of the charges against the Aldermen in regard to street encumbrances. Several officials were examined yesterday. PERALTO has at last succeeded in riding three

bundred and five miles in fifteen hours. In fact, he had half an hour to spare. The exact value of his victory is not very apparent.

ONE OF THE WAR VESSELS of Samoa has been seized by a British gunboat. If Steinberger were in power England would not have dared to commit this outrage. He would have declared war at once.

THE BEST WAY to prevent an Indian war is to be prepared for one, and the authorities at Washington are wise in making such a disposition of the slight force at their command that Sitting Bull will not be tempted to cross the border this summer.

IF ALL our street parades were like that of the Sanday school procession in Brooklyn yesterday the public would willingly submit to the inconvenience occasioned by them. Fifty thousand children, it is estimated, were in line, and the moral lesson of the spectacle will not, it is to be hoped, be lost on the "City of Churches.

WHEN Two COLORED CLERGYMEN are, as they were vesterday, cheered in the General Confer ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church South the time ought not to be very distant when the American Methodist Church will be again united. It certainly shows that the issue upon which they separated is dead and that it is foolish to any longer maintain, separate organiza-

THE SYNDICATE yesterday advanced the price of four-and-a-balfs to 1023, and accrued in terest. This is the second advance in a week. Since last Thursday, when the price of the bonds was raised to 10212, the Syndicate was disposed of \$1,500,000 of the bowls. The total sales, up to date, amount to \$38,250,000, leaving a balance on hand for use in this country of \$1,750,000. The \$10,000,000 sent abroad will be kept exclusively for the European market.

THE WEATHER.-The highest pressure remained central over the lakes during yesterday, eausing the prevailing westerly winds over the Eastern and Middle States and the easterly winds prevailing ir. the Mississippi Valley and the West. The lowest pressure is off the New Eugland coast, but depressions are central in the West and Southwest, influencing the weather in both sections. Rains fell during Tuesday night and yesterday morning in the Platte Valley and on the New England coast, and during the morring and afternoon in the western and central veiley regions. The temperatures were relatively low in the lake district, the Lower Missouri Valley and Northern New England. Elsewhere they were unchanged or considerably higher than on Tuesday. Attending the coast and western depressions, as well as on the Western/Gulf coast, the winds were brisk to very strong, having most force in the lake region. Local weather was moderately cool and fair. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather wildbe warmer and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be warm, with gradually increasing cloudiness.

Our Right to Sell Ships-The Law of 1818.

Throughout Russia the movement for the creation of a fleet of cruisers has assumed the phase of a patriotic demonstration. In the popular comprehension of the scheme it appears that the ships for the purpose are to be purchased in foreign countries and paid for, as far as possible, by popular subscription, or by the munificence of individuals or associations like that of the Moscow merchants, whom the Czarewitch has just thanked for a contribution of four hundred thousand roubles. But the ships thus supplied to the government will become Russian national ships, will be subject to the disposition of the Russian naval authorities and will fly the national colors. Though the designation of "volunteer fleet" has been used this does not seem to imply that the ships will be less national in their maritime character than any manof-war in our own navy would be if given to the government by a rich merchant rather than built in the national navy yards. In fact, the Russians seem to have adopted this scheme by way of a substantial response to that spirit of patriotic bluster that has filled all the British beer shops with Jingo songs for some months past. England, say the minstrels, has the ships and the men and the money. Russia, say the Russians, has the men, and with what money we can spare we will help her to get

Naturally this movement has attracted attention outside of Russia, especially here, where the ships have been sought; and in England, where it has been the fashion to doubt that there existed in Russia any element of this sort of popular inspiration and impulse. Comment in the London journals has been in great part based upon an opinion extensively entertained within Her Majesty's dominions that the world is a place in which Englishmen are at liberty to do what they please, but in which other men must explain their motives. One section of the British public, sufficiently large to support a press devoted to the special maintenance of its views, thought the Ministry would be justified in demanding "a categorical explanation from the Russian Foreign Office concerning the reported armament of Russian privateers in the United States." Perhaps in a day or two more the same authority would have urged the government to demand an explanation from the United States on the same subject, and would have suggested that for the sake of appearances England should in both cases accompany the demand with an explanation of her own recent warlike preparations. But the British government was inspired with different conceptions; for when an inquiry directed to the point was made in the House of Commons on Tuesday night the Attorney General said that "he had heard of the ships purchased by persons said to act on behalf of Russia, but thought there was no reason to suppose that the ships would be employed in the event of war as privateers in contravention of the Paris declaration. There is no reason to believe, he said, that the United States will depart from observance of the three rules of the Washington Treaty. There is no necessity for discussing the responsibility resting on the governments of Russia and the United States, since there is no reason to suppose that they would violate their respective engagements." In other words, Her Majesty's Attorney General knew what was his business and what was other people's business, and was inclined that all should respectively mind their own.

On our side the Atlantic it cannot but be profitable to take particular notice of this distinct English declaration on the relations of nations to one another in a time of peace. It involves the rational, sound and wholesome views of those relations, and hints at the impropriety of making impertinent inquiries into the acts or intentions of governments that must be assumed to be honest in all cases and friendly when not at war. Unfortunately our own attitude, as declared in our laws, as there appears to be a disposition to interpret them, is far less handsome and less worthy the dignity proper to intercourse between the governments of great nations. If the statute of 1818 is not a dead letter the simple fact of the purchase of a ship in any American port by the agent of a foreign government empowers and apparently requires the United States government to investigate the motives and intentions with which the purchase is made. It is to be assumed always that the government of an independent State is responsible for its acts in a legitimate way, and that it is in contravention of its dignity to inquire into them in any other than a legitimate way ; yet this statute can only be enforced through the exercise of a surveillance that regards the government of a friendly nation as unable to appear in our markets save with purposes that are criminal under our By the provisions of that law every mer-

chant in the United States who may have a ship to sell is regarded somewhat in the light of the ticket-oi-leave man of the English criminal system from the moment that war becomes likely in any foreign country or between any two foreign Powers. As the ticket-of-leave man is at large on his own good behavior, but must, in any emergency, prove the innocence of his acts where another may defy the authorities to prove guilt, so the merchant in the United States with ships to sell is a man to be subjected to the espionage of the police from the moment that war anywhere becomes probable or possible. He is no longer in the possession of the common privilege cf a citizen to be presumed innocent. He is a presumed offender and must give an account of himself to preventive justice. No other nation has a statute so illiberal and degrading, for no other nation was ever placed in the position in which we were when that law was enacted; and if any had been we doubt whether, with such pretensions as ours to independence, they would have permitted such a law to be extorted from their timidity. In the early years of the century nearly all Spanish America was in revolt against the mother country. and in all the conflicts of the colonies in South America against

of Mexico, men from this country operating on land and sea gave their share of trouble to the attempt to put the colonies down. Privateers out of our ports cruised against Spanish commerce and complicated our relations with Spain, while hostile expeditions were fitted out on our soil with such effect that these States became the real base of operations against Spanish dominion on this side the Atlantic. In such a condition, and to prevent the unpleasant consequences that the condition was likely to produce, the statute of 1818 was drawn in the stringent terms in which it limits the right of our merchants to sell ships. Made in such circumstances it is a national disgrace and should have disappeared ere this.

If any appeal should be made to this law to cripple the operations here of the patriotic Russians we doubt if the courts will take the same view of the intent of the law that is said to be taken in the Cabinet. In every opinion given by the Attorney Generals on the effects of this statute it has been held that the actual existence of war was necessary to give it effect.

The Academy of Music Redivivus.

The average expression one hears relative to the happy change in the management of the Academy of Music is that it came none too soon. We are prepared to go further and say our only regret is that it was not made many years ago. Here was a fine opera house that went begging for lessees. Occasionally some well meaning German singers wandered thither for a few nights to remind us for what purpose the building was designed. Of late years we should else have forgotten, for on the other occasions when its doors were opened it was for balls or college commencements, according to season, with an occasional night of very dismal "original comedies." The grand old house had become a byword and repreach. With Mr. August Belmont as President of the Board of Directors it is very certain we shall change all that. His name is itself assurance of a successful opera season next winter. We understand that the new management propose having a real opera, and not as formerly an operatic concert. In other words, instead of one star with a company of dummies, or beings that everybody wished were dummies, we shall have one or two operatic suns surrounded by a galaxy of singing stars. Mr. Morton, one of the newly elected directors, who is now in Europe, is in active correspondence with Mr. Mapleson, the well known impresario, of Her Majesty's Opera House, London, to secure a company for next season at the Academy of Music. It is rumored that perhaps M. Faure, the marvellous French baritone and great delineator of Mephistopheles, may be secured, and that Adelina Patti, the queen of the lyric stage, and Mlle. Albani, now so wonderfully advanced in her art, may be persuaded to come over. If such should prove to be the case we do not doubt that the operatic season next winter will be the most brilliant in New York since the days of Jenny Lind and Piccolomini. We have said if, but we are half assured of it already by the knowledge that Mr. Belmont is the President and actively interested in the

#### The Belgian Government and the Halifax Award.

Our correspondent at Brussels, in a despatch from that city this morning, says that the government of Belgium is not satisfied with the position in which it March in regard to the circumstances of his appointment as the umpire on the Fishery Commission. It complains that owing to the incomplete publication then made its own action and that of Mr. Delfosse have been placed in a wrong light, and it has determined to ask our government to make a correction by a full publication. The selection of Mr. Delfosse, it will be remembered. was objected to from the very beginning by our government. In the list of Ministers submitted by Mr. Fish to Sir Edward Thornton his name was omitted, but notwithstanding this marked objection Mr. Delfosse was finally chosen umpire by Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London. The correspondence shows that Mr. Delfosse was entirely ignorant that an objection had ever been raised by Mr. Fish to his selection. If he had been aware of the fact he would not. of course, have served on the commission. But while the correspondence acquitted him of all blame in the matter, it nevertheless placed him through no fault of his own in an unfortunate and nnfavorable position. If, as the Belgian government seems to think, there is anything in the despatches that tends to throw additional light on the subject and thereby relieve Mr. Delfosse, our government, we have no doubt, will be glad to make it public. The request is a just and reasonable one and should be complied with as promptly as possible.

Columbia's Crew Sails To-Day. Columbia's four sails for Europe to-day in the City of Chester. Twice before have gentleman crews from this country crossed to England to try and wrest victory from her on her own waters and in a sport of which she is passionately fond. Both the former trials were on the long four mile and three furlong Putney to Mortlake course, while this is on the Thames at Henley, and only a mile and five-sixteenths. Harvard was beaten by less than a length of clear water. The Atalantas were distanced by the famous London rowing men. Harvard, English fashion, carried a coxswain, was overmatched heavily in weight, and was badly out of condition on race day. The Atalantas had done nothing at home to justify their going out, and would have stood a poor show against their own present best crew. Columbia starts off in fine spirits, has four good men in her boat, and if they can stand the change of climate and get plenty of sharp coaching over there, so as to be thoroughly together, ought to make a tight race with any student's crew in England. Now that they are off their triends should see to it that they have plenty of money and of such other assistance as they may need, so that they may have everything in readiness on the important day-Spanish forces and in the similar conflicts | the 4th day of July.

China.

The report of the House Committee on the alleged China Consulate scandals will be found in the HERALD's Washington correspondence to-day. Charges were preferred against George F. Seward, late Consul General at Shanghai and at present Minister of the United States at Peking, and O. B. Bradford, late Vice Consul General and Postal Agent at Shanghai. The investigation has not been completed in Mr. Seward's case, but in the case of the Vice Consul the charges are held to have been proved, and a majority of the committee recommends his impeachment. Two members entertain doubts as to whether the position held by Bradford is one in which impeachment proceedings can be taken, but they agree with their associates in pronouncing the charges established by the proof, and recommend the reference of all the testimony to the Judiciary Committee for such action as it may deem proper.

The articles of impeachment presented by the committee reveal a state of affairs absolutely startling. The charge that the ex-Vice Consul General became interested in the construction of railroads in China, and managed by sharp practice to build such roads despite the well known opposition and against the wishes of the native authorities and people, would not be judged very severely. While the official position occupied by Bradford made it improper that he should enter into speculations of that kind he might be regarded as a public benefactor if he did manage to build railroads or cause them to be built against the stupid prejudices of the Chinese authorities. But the gravest accusations against him are those relating to his alleged official corruptions and tyrannical conduct toward citizens of the United States in China. If the charges embraced in some of the articles are true-and the committee declares them to be substantiated by the evidence-Bradford took advantage of his position to commit acts of the grossest oppression and injustice toward his own countrymen, encouraged, no doubt, by their helpless condition in such a country and trusting to his own standing and influence with the Chinese authorities to hold him harmless. It is almost impossible to credit some of the accusations formulated by the committee, for the reason that any sane man must have known that complaints would reach our government, and that sooner or later he would be called to account. It is startling to think that Americans going into a semibarbarous country, where they most need the protecting arm of their own government, should find the official representatives of that government the first to oppress and wrong them. Unless the committee is greatly in error the ex-Vice Consul General is a disgrace, not only to the American government, but to the American name. In justice to him some public trial of the charges made against him ought to be held, in order that he may have an opportunity to disprove them if they are unfounded.

Suppressing Voltaire. Many admirers of Voltaire in France have determined to celebrate a Voltairean centenary by the appropriate method of a wide diffusion of Voltaire's thoughts. They have made a selection of passages from his writings, and propose a gratuitous distribution of a volume of these throughout France, and they put and its Minister at Washington (Mr. a chance to take part in the centenary Delfosse) have been placed by the diplo- at the easy rate of a contribution matic correspondence sent to the Senate last to the fund for this purpose. War is made on this project by and one of them has asked the government to interiere. But the government happily responds that it cannot prosecute writings that have been printed a million times and are in circulation. It is certainly rather late to try to head off Voltaire with a cen-

Work of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury is evidently resolved to out a stop to the nuisances to which their ttention has been directed by Recorder Hackett. The large number of indictments they have already found is an earnest of their good intentions. It is stated that the inquiry into the action of the Board of Health and its responsibility for the exisence of the nuisances has been postponed for a few days for the purpose of securing additional evidence. It would be unjust to indict the owners of the slaughtering houses, soap factories, hide, skin and tallow yards, petroleum works, fat rendering establishments, fertilizing factories, manure heaps, &c., who hold permits from the Board of Health and to leave unindicted the health officials who have thus in a measure sanctioned these nuisances and who have at least done nothing to put a stop to them. Men who obtain a permit from an official board to follow a certain line of business may well suppose that they are within the law, especially when they receive no notice that in the use they make of the permit they are violating the law and endangering the public health. The officers of the Health Department endeavor to make light of these permits, but no one can legally follow certain businesses that are offensive in their character and annoying and dangerous to the public without them. Before they are granted, therefore, it is the duty of the officers who grant them to be satisfied that they are not going to be used to create nuisances or to locate an offensive business in a neighborhood where it is likely to be injurious to property and hazardous to health. The proof of the wilful negligence of the Board of Health is to be found in the very existence of these many nuisances at this time. The Grand Jury will fail in its duty if it does not indict the principal officials of the Board, whose spasmodic activity, now that the fear of an indictment is before their eyes, is, in fact, an admission of guilt. The Grand Jury are, it is said, now in-

onlying into the action of the Board of Aldermen, who have granted permission for the obstruction of the streets and avenues in direct violation of law and after repeated vetoes by the Mayor, protests by the Commissioner of Public Works and adverse opinions by the Corporation Counsel. It is to be hoped the Grand Jury will teach the | tioned him.

Charges Against Our Consuls in Aldermen that they are not above the law and have no special privilege to set it at defiance. The street encumbrances have grown to be an unbearable nuisance, and the eagerness with which permission to make illegal use of the sidewalks is sought may be gathered from the statement made by Alderman Morris that the firm of Macy & Co. had been offered one thousand dollars by a pedler for their consent to the erection of a stand on the sidewalk in front of their store. This shows that the permissions given out with so liberal a hand by the Aldermen have large pecuniary value to somebody. But they are in direct conflict with the law, and the insolent persistency with which the Aldermen continue to distribute them shows a remarkable contempt for law and is a direct defiance of the present Grand Jury.

## A Shakespeare Memorial.

The project of a memorial theatre to Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, in which Miss Kate Field takes a leading interest, may not be as entirely commendable on practical grounds as it is on the ground of pretty sentiment; for, though to have Shakespeare's immortal plays performed night after night in the town of his birth, like a continual offering up of incense to his manes on an altar built between his birthplace and his tomb, is a fine conceit, yet when we consider that Stratford is a little country town, as far from paying audiences as Peoria, we are in doubt how long even our fair countrywoman's enthusiasm would foot the inexorable bills. She may, however, have modified her plans to what she must excuse us for calling practical dimensions, for our London cable despatches inform us of a successful benefit at the Gaiety Theatre, in that city, in aid of the project. It is gratifying to learn that so much of the excellence of the programme was due to sterling American artists like Miss Genevieve Ward and Mr. Vezin. Where an enthusiasm like Miss Field's brings about such a performance as that described to us we may be assured of its general healthy direction, and if an American lady can move Englishmen to do fitting outward honor to their national poet we shall have all the more reason to be proud. Shakespeare, in the minds of the civilized world, we do not think needs a higher pedestal; but if anybody can put him an inch or two above his present altitude by fine presentations of his plays who would not give a hand to so excellent a hoisting apparatus?

### Consul General Torbert.

The action of the Senate yesterday in confirming the nomination of ex-Governor Fairchild by a strict party vote as Consul General to Paris in place of General A. T. A. Torbert, who is recalled, must not be hastily set down to the detriment of the latter. The letter from General Torbert, which we publish in our cable despatches, indicates that if any credence was given by the Senate to the charges made before the House Committee on Expenditures of the State Department against the Consulate General under his charge he has not been quite fairly dealt with. He claims that he made a full and sufficient explanation of these charges to the State Department, showing that he acted "entirely in accordance with law and custom, and that no ground exists for any complaint." General Torbert has served his country as a distinguished soldier and has also had a meritorious consular career. The reputation of such a man is too valuable to the country to be thrown away upon the statements of irresponsible

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bob Bingersoll, the devil's own bon-bon, is in Bos

Mr. Tilden will not give up while an ash barrel re-Nahant in summer is cool At any rate it's cool for

Mr. Hayes does not propose to look a gift mule in

the heel. The Emperor William, of Germany, will go to Ems

in the first week of June. General Woodford will speak in his usual enthusiastic and electrical manner at Passaic, N. J., on Decora

Mr. Hiram Atkins, editor of the Montpeller (Vt.)

Argus and one of the National Democratic Comm is in Washington.
Chief Justice Waite will preside at the June term of

the Circuit Court in New York city, in place of Jus-

tice Hunt, who is ill. The Washington Capital says that newspaper directo ries are a sort of blackmailing enterprise on the part

of advertising agents. "Carrie"-Mix some rice flour and red peoper and

feed it to your chicks, and your little bantams will strut the lawn in full feather by automn. General Hunter, of Virginia, the first Union soldier who declared that slaves who came within his lines

should be free, and whose order to that eff et Lincoln publicly annulled, is a very old man, with a mass of bushy, wavy white hair. Miss Fannis Potter is said to be the best rider in Washington. She is the daughter of a general; and

she recently at a Saturday soired danced for an bou

or two in riding costume, which must have been picturesque, if not convenient. The Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., of St. Louis, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed on the steamship Nederland, from Philadelphia

for Antwerp, yesterday. He is to make a tour aroun the world to juspect the missions of the Church. Neison Handy, of Cincinnati, is fity, married and black. Alice, the chambermaid, is sweet eighteen and prettily white. They have cloped to Canada

Are the social chords so tightening that the time will come when dark Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, who visits the l'resident every day, will become a member It is pleasant to read in a Southern newspaper that

Colonel Abram S. Hewitt has done so and so, that Colonel Peter Cooper is in the South, that Colone, Henry Ward Beecher is lecturing, that Colonel Charles A. Dana calls Colonel Hayes a traud. Everybody seems to be a colonel. After a while stolen paragraphs will be credited to the Colonel P. I. man.

Here is a type of civilization in Nevada. The Eureka Republican says that idling around town with the Snoshone squaws is a very pretty little girl about twelve years old. She is as dirty, ragged and hid cousiy painted as any of the Indian women, but, in spite of all drawbacks, she is handsome and graceful. The child is a balf-breed; is not darker than an ordinary brunette, and has glossy brown hair. It is a pity that some good woman cannot take her out of her savage and squalid lite and bring her up in de.

The last time we saw Don Cameron his present wite was, as a sweet, blooming girl, with a mouth more than ordinarily beautiful, sitting in the reserve gallery of the Senate. Don all in a moment sat in the seat behin her, talking practically in his sonorous tones, as a man of three militous assumes the right to talk. She looked up into his face with girlish confidence and with some of that spiritual glee which a delicately sweet girl alone can possess. Beg pardon, Pon say, be hates newspaper men; we ought not to have men

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

MISS STEBBINS' LIFE OF THE DEAD ACTRESS A WORTHY TRIBUTE FROM A PRIEND-LET-TERS AND ANECDOTES. Miss Emma stepbins' long expected "Life of Char-

lotte Cushman" has just reached us, damp from the press of Houghton, Oszood & Co. Miss Stebbins fitness for the position of biographer of Miss Cushman is established by the fact of the long and intimate friendship that existed between these two gilted women. Before her death Miss Cushman placed all her letters and papers in the hands of her friend, at the same time expressing the desire that she would write the record of her life if it should ever be written. The choice was a wise one, as the volume betere us at ouco proves. It is writen in an cornect as well as entertaining style, and in it we learn much of the great actress that the world has never been permitted to know before. It deserves to rank with Macready's "Recollections" and other famous annals of the stage. The principal events in the life of Miss Cushman were made familiar to the readers of the HERALD at the time of her death. With these we will not deal, but instead will quote from her letters and the anecdotes related by Miss Stebbins. The work is very gracefully and appropriately dedicated to the dramatic profession, "which Miss Cushman loved and honored, to which she gave the study of her life and the loyal devotion of her- great powers, to which she has left in her example a noble and imperishable remembrance."

PIRST APPEARANCE AS AN ACTRESS.
We find the following account of her first appear-ance as an actress in Miss Cushman's own words:-

MISS CUSHMAN'S SALLIE. hiss Cushman's biography would be incomplete without a reference to her faithful colored maid.

without a reference to ber faithful colored maid.

Any memorial would be incomplete which would leave out the triend and companion of all her wanderings, the sharer of her triels and her timpins, the good, devoted, faithful salite hereer. She came into these close relations with her mistress very oarly, when she was but fourteen years of a. e. Miss trashman was strack by her serious, steady ways, her antious foreheast, out especially by her eychows; also believed in what she called "conscientions cyclorows," and Salite's were so neculiar in that way, that one of our merry hadded in Kalite's eyebrows," and salite's were no neculiar in that way, that one of our merry hadded in Kalite's eyebrows, over the way from her mother, who also had ber ideas to the color of the head." There was some difficulty is take to color of the head of the salite of the sality was some of the things fated to the owner never esperated, except for the necessity or pleasure of Miss Cashman. Salite never had any will, any love, any nesses a saft from her and her interests. Perhass there now the has been a more perfect instance of absolute devotion on the one side and appreciation and trust on the other than this association presented. Salite was the only "dresser" she ever had, the guardian and custodian of all her theatical properties. She knew to a pin whatever was necessary to each costume, and, no matter how many were the cannegs, not ling was ever missing. Long experience had made the routine absolutely perfect, relieving her mistress of all ears upon the subject. Afterward, whon the pressure of slow wearing disease cane, what to ague or pen could ever dejinitee to the unfailing untiring travait of heart and hand in the service of the beio ed and worshipped mistress.

A letter of March 2, 1845, speaks of her great success in Loudon with justifiable exultation.

Cess in Loudon with justifiable exultation.

By the packet of the 10th I wrote you a few lines and sent a lot of newspapers, which could tell you in so minds enter language than I could of my brilliant and trimuphant success in London. I can say no more to you than tins—that it is far, far beyond my most assignine expectations. In my most ambitious in mental favor droamed of the success which has awaited me and crowned wery effort I have made. To you I should not hesitate to tell all my griet and all my failure, it is had been such, for no one could have feet more with me and for me. Why, then, should I hesitate unless through a fear that I might seem egotistical to tell you all my triumpia, all my success. Pattice it, all my successer, put together since i have been upon the stage would not come near my success in London, and I only wanted some one of you here to enjoy it with me to make it complete.

In another letter, written about this time, she says:—"Everything goes on fitch; I am doing well,

ays:-"Everything goes on finely; I am doing well, and I hope my star may continue in the ascendant. I have given my self five years more, and I think at the end of that time I will have \$50,000 to retire upon : that will, if well invested, give as a comfortable home respectable graveyard."

LOVE OF HER PROPERSION. In a letter to a young English friend, about to go

upon the stage, sie says:-"How many there are whe have a horror of my profession! Yot I dearly love the very hard work, the very drudgery of it, which has made me what I am. Despise labor of any kind! I honor it, and only despise those who do not and sufficient value in it to admire. You did not know me when you asked mo if I would despise you for it! But you must find little time for practising music-a hard and labor-demanding vocation. I have tried it myself, therefore I am fully qualified to speak

THE CARLYLES. In a letter Miss Cushman describes ber first inter

view w.th Mrs. Carlyle:-On Sunday who should come self-invited to meet me but Mrs. Carlyle? She came at one o'clock and stay of until

on sunday who should come self-invited to meet me but Mrs. Carlyle? She came at one o'clock and stayed until cight. And such a day! have not known! Clever, wety, caim, cool, unsmiting, unsparing, a raconteur unparalleted a manner tunnitable, a behavior scruppious and a power invincible—a combination rare and strange exists in that pisin, keen, unsutractive, jet unescapable woman! Uh, I must tell you of that day, for I cames write it! After she left of course we taiked about her until the small hours of the morning. After this she often saw Mrs. Carlyle in her own

house, and had the privilege also of seeing the Thus derer bimself engaged in the mundane process of taking his tea like any ordinary mortal, and hearing him talk-not like any other mortal that ever was made, for no creature but himself could ever say the things he said and in the way he sail them. When in the right mood and to the right listeners Carlyle was

the right mood and to the right listeners Carlyle was greater than his bo kt.

"There can be no more thriting representations of heroic deeds belors the curtain," says Miss Stebbus, "han are citen going ou in undemonstrative silence and patient endurance behind it. There is no class more kind to one another, none more generous; their faults all lean to virtue's side, and when we recken up their sins of omission and commission a cannid and unbiassed judgment will admit that in the sternal equilibrium of lordes their worser qualities will surely "kick the beam."

"Behind, the scenes" is such a terra incognita to the world at large that new are able to judge righteous judgment from the standpoint of personal experience. To those who have this experience in ought to be a duty as well as a pleasure to speak a word in scass for a much misuaderstood and ill judged class, who have inherited the prejudices of ages, and yet have been able to show so many shining examples of spenius and goodness to the admiration of the world. It was one of Miss Cushman's crowning glories, that she knew how to reconcite the inconsistencies and online sovereignty as everywhere eig. Her mere presence on the boards seemed to give life and value to what was too olten a mere collection of incongrous materials. Her earnestness, her thoroughtess, seemed to be at once initiased into the mass of light provides and indifference; all had to

value to what was too often a mere collection of incongruous materials. Her earnestness, her thoroughness, seemed to be at once infused into the mass of inertia, ignorance and indifference; all had to do their best, because she always did her best, and her best was not, as in so many instances, a mere ego, staiking around, wrapped in its own sublime self-confidence, locking down upon and ignoring the lesser lights as of no consequence.

"Among the letters of this period," says her blog-rapher, "I find many expressions of Miss Cushman's passionate twe for children, without some alleston to which this memoir would be very incomplete. It was one of the most marked traits in her character, she was in sympathy with children and could be a child with them. They loved her and gave her their child with them. She was he sympathy with children and could be a child with them. They loved her and gave her their confidence, and she was never so occupied that she could not give time and strength to them. Her nephew's children were to her like her own. She called herself their 'big mamma,' and she would travel any distance to be present at their birth, even on one occasion crossing the occan for that perpose. It was her great joy to be the first to receive them in her arms, and she had a feeling that this ceremony made them more ner own. Her first visitors in the morning were always the little children, and she had smiles and songs and merry games for them, even when at times her sufferings confined her to ner bod." We should like to quote much more of this at sorbingly inveresting volume, which, aside from its intriuste merri, is a worthy tribute from one notice woman to another, and not only every member of the dramatic profession, but every American, should led proud of this biography of a sister professional and country woman.